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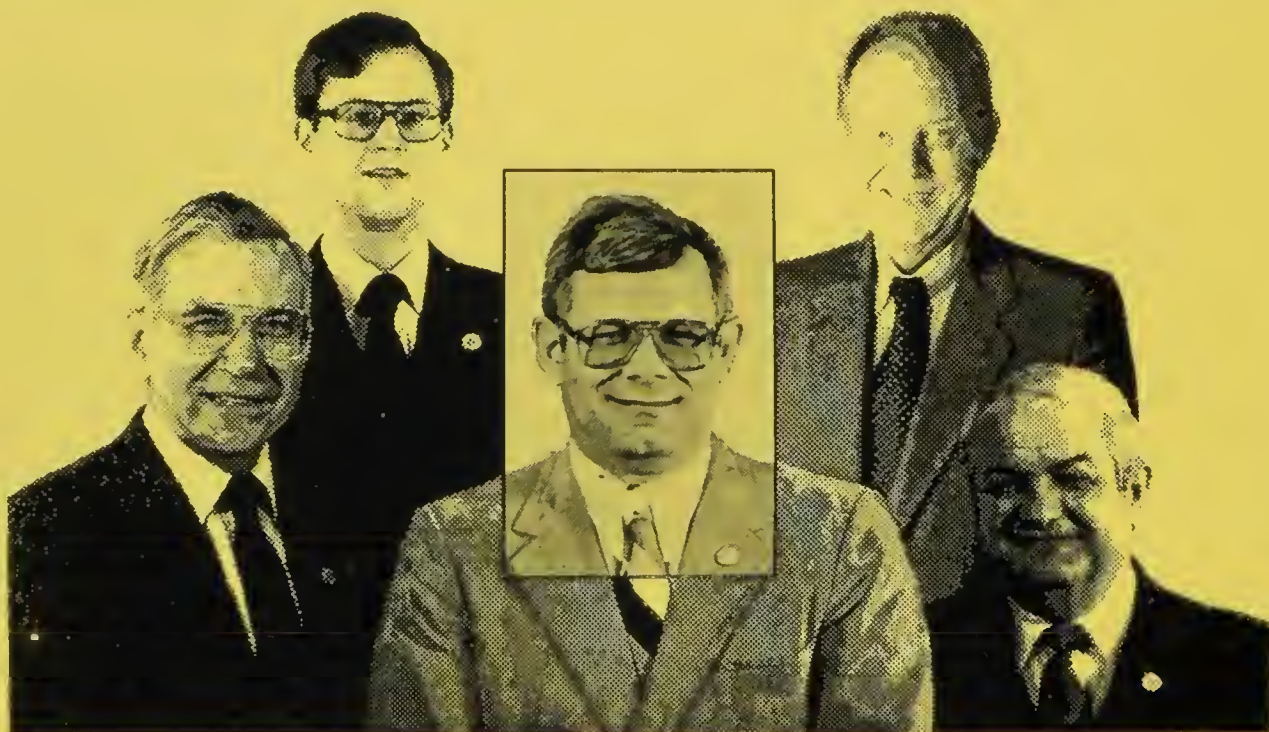


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Cliff Mishler

Cliff Mishler — collector, show participant, hobby lobbyist. And publisher of Numismatic News. With his divergent activities Cliff successfully blends the goals of Numismatic News with support for his favored avocation.

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* * T H E C L A R I O N * *

THE PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF NUMISMATISTS
OFFICIAL JOURNAL

September 25, 1985

Volume 2 Number 7

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Dear Members and Friends of PAN:

The summer season has ended. The hours of sunlight grow shorter, the evening breezes blow cooler, and the outdoor activities and sports are only now a memory. While the frantic pace of summer slips away, as coin collectors, our priorities for knowledge, friendship, and fun are again being directed toward our hobby.

The American Numismatic Association show that is held in late August of each year signals the unofficial ending of summer and the beginning of the coin collecting season. This year's ANA convention was, by any standard, a raving success. Baltimore was an ideal choice for the host city. The turnout of dealers, investors, and most importantly collectors, was second only to the New York City convention. The ANA show also proved that the hobby is very much alive and that the most important segment of the coin fraternity is the coin collector.

With the exception of the silver dollar series, the coin promoter and promoter-investor of the 1979-1980 era appears to have disappeared. The collector has regained his crown and has become king. As true collectors, we are not solely interested in the investment potential of a coin or a series. We are eager to learn of the history of the coin, the die-striking process, the engraver of the piece, and even the economic conditions that existed when the piece was struck. We are literally thirsting for knowledge.

In our quest for knowledge, we tend to band together in groups or fraternities composed of individuals with common interests and goals. These common interests and goals are the backbone of our collector organizations. In Pennsylvania, the collector organization that is attempting to spread knowledge, friendship, and the pursuit of genuine collector happiness throughout the state is the Pennsylvania Association of Numismatics.

As the coin collecting season approaches, give your state organization your full support.

Sincerely,



Donald Carlucci



The COINS OF ENGLAND-Part 2

by

Charles Culleiton

The last Plantagenet king, Edward III, died in 1377. During his reign the One Hundred Years War with France started and the bubonic plague wiped out approximately half of the English population. Following his death, the War of the Roses commenced between the House of Lancaster (symbol-red rose) and the House of York (symbol-white rose). The trouble actually started with Edward's eleven children. He died leaving a number of surviving sons and daughters so that the succession could be disputed among too many contenders. Edward's six sons were:

Edward ("Black Prince") who died before Edward III. His son, Richard II, was the next king.

William, who died in infancy.

Lionel, the Duke of Clarence

John of Gaunt, the Duke of Lancaster

Edmund, the Duke of York

Thomas, the Duke of Gloucester

Richard II (1377-1399), the grandson of Edward III, was crowned at the age of 10. Richard was extravagant, unjust and faithless. The king's only good act was to terminate the war with France. At the end of the Black Plague in 1369, the government decided to regulate wages, but did nothing to control prices. This finally led to the Peasants' Revolt in 1381, which was put down with great severity. During Richard's reign the long struggle, known as the War of the Roses, was started. The revolt was first led by John of Gaunt (Richard's uncle) and then by Gaunt's son, Henry Bolingbroke. On his father's death in 1399, Bolingbroke deposed Richard and was elected King by Parliament, as Henry IV. Richard was probably murdered in prison the following year and the War of the Roses had claimed its first victim. The coinage of this period was the same as the coinage for Edward III: gold nobles, half nobles and quarter nobles, silver groats(1), halfgroats, pennies, halfpennies and farthings.

Henry IV (1399-1413) spent most of his reign trying to suppress a series of rebellions-first it was Richard's half brothers, then Wales and Scotland and finally the families of Percy and Mortimer, who had a strong claim to the throne. It was during the final rebellion that many of the leading nobles and the Archbishop of York were executed for treason. Henry died in 1413, probably suffering from leprosy. In 1412, the weight of gold and silver in the coinage was reduced, due to a scarcity in bullion and also to provide more revenue for the king, as Parliament had not renewed the royal subsidies. Otherwise the coinage was the same as in the previous reign(2).

Henry V (1413-1422) was pious, stern and a skillful soldier. Henry renewed the war with France to divert the attention of the nobles from

internal fighting. He was able to gain control of northern France, after which Charles VI ("Lunatic King of France") offered his daughter in marriage and promised Henry that he would be the next king of France. Henry died two months before Charles VI, leaving his young son as ruler of the two countries. There was no change in the coinage, though privy marks were now added, which helps to distinguish the various issues(3).

Henry VI (1422-1461 and 1470-1471) was king of both England and France when he was only nine months old. During the first twenty years of his reign, Henry's uncles and cousins were the leaders the country and continued to carry on the war with France. The fortunes in France declined rapidly when Joan of Arc took control of the French army in 1428. When the war ended in 1453, Calais was all that remained of England's many conquests. The reign of Henry VI witnessed the most acute phase of the War of the Roses. The weak government was unable to control the nobles, while the two aristocratic factions battled for supremacy. The peasants, who were not affected by the fighting, were gaining more freedom, while the merchant class gained more power. In 1454, the king began suffering from attacks of madness, which was hereditary in his mother's family. Richard, the Duke of York, was appointed Regent. When the king recovered in 1455, fighting broke out between the two Houses. Henry was captured and Richard was again named as Regent. In 1460, the Yorkists were first defeated at Wakefield, where Richard was slain, and then at St. Albans. Richard's son, Edward, the next Duke of York, returned to England in 1471 to defeat Henry and had himself crowned as Edward IV, the first Yorkist king. Henry was later murdered by Edward's brother, the Duke of Gloucester (Richard III). There was no change in the coinage(4) during the reign of Henry VI.

Edward IV (1461-1470 and 1471-1483) was an efficient statesman and soldier, but his morals were poor and his greed inordinate. The English nobles also took exception to his marriage to Elizabeth Woodville. Edward revived the old claim to the French throne and invaded France in 1475. A few months later, Louis XI agreed to pay him an annual sum of 20,000 crowns if he would leave France. Edward lived off this amount, along with the money from confiscated Lancastrian estates, for the rest of his reign. One important event of this period was the return of William Caxton to England after 34 years. Caxton set up a printing press at Westminster and issued a steady stream of books, many being translated from Latin and French. To increase the supply of bullion the weight of the penny was reduced to 12 grains in 1464, while the value of the gold noble was increased to 8 shillings/4 pence. In 1465, a new gold coin was introduced, the Ryal, having a value of ten shillings. The standard professional fee of the old noble was missed so a new gold coin, the Angel, was introduced. The groat(5), halfgroat, penny, halfpenny and farthing were also minted in silver.

Edward V (1483) was twelve years old when he succeeded his father in April, 1483. His uncle Richard, the Duke of Gloucester, seized Edward and his nine year old brother, claiming that their father's marriage to Elizabeth was invalid. The two boys were confined to the tower and were probably murdered a few months later. (The skeletons of two children were found under the steps of the tower in 1674, which supports the story of their murder). Angels, half-angels, groats, halfgroats and pennies were struck for Edward V, but very few coins have survived.

Richard III (1483-1485) proved himself an able soldier and administrator. At the start of his brief and violent reign, he was already responsible for the death of King Henry VI, Henry's son, his own brother (Clarence) and possibly his two nephews. Shortly after Richard's coronation, Henry Tudor, a descendent of John of Gaunt's illicit union with Katherine Swynford, began to gather an army in France to oppose the king. Henry and Richard met at Bosworth Field, where Richard III was slain. Gold angels and half-angels, plus silver groats(6), pennies and halfpennies were minted during Richard's reign.

Henry VII (1485-1509) of Lancastrian descent, defeated Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth and was crowned as the first monarch of the House of Tudor. The age of the Tudors was a period of religious strife and persecution as well as the Reformation, the Renaissance, discoveries in the new world and the birth of the Scientific Revolution. In 1486, Henry married Elizabeth of York, which finally ended the War of the Roses. Henry was tough, shrewd and sly, increasing England's influence in world affairs while amassing a great fortune. With heavy taxation he was able to bring the nobles under control. Two insurrections occurred during his reign but these were quickly crushed. In 1496, John Cabot discovered Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. During the life of Henry VII, playing cards were first invented and the portrait of Elizabeth, his wife, has appeared eight times on every deck of playing cards for nearly 500 years. Henry's reign is one of the most interesting ones from a numismatic point of view. There were new denominations in both gold and silver, and the king's image on the obverse of the coins changed from a full face to a profile portrait, which meant that for the first time, the portrait on the coins was a true-to-life representation of the monarch. Included in the gold coinage were the sovereign (worth 20 shillings), the double-sovereign and treble-sovereign, the ryal (10 shillings), the angel (6 shillings/8 pence) and the half-angel. Minted in silver were the testoon (shilling), groat(7), halfgroat, penny, halfpenny and farthing.

Henry VIII (1509-1547) is probably best known for having six wives. His first wife was Catherine of Aragon, his brother's widow, whom he divorced. He then married Anne Boleyn (beheaded), Jane Seymour (died), Anne of Cleves (divorced), Catherine Howard (beheaded) and finally Catherine Parr (outlived him). In his early manhood, Henry was handsome and quite skilled both in learning and athletics. He wrote a book on the Sacraments in reply to the teachings of Martin Luther, for which he received from the pope the title of "Defender of the Faith", which still appears on the coins of Great Britain. In 1536, Cardinal Wolsey was unsuccessful in winning the support of the pope for Henry's divorce from Catherine of Aragon. Henry divorced the queen and then requested Parliament to break the financial and legal ties with Rome. He then assumed the title of the Supreme Head of the Church. The break with Rome was quickly followed by the confiscation of the Catholic monasteries which greatly enriched the royal treasury. Henry helped to make England a great naval power by adding some 80 ships during his reign, which exhausted the wealth his father had accumulated. In spite of the execution of wives, ministers and clergy, Henry remained popular with the people, and at a time when most of Europe was in turmoil, he maintained order without an army. The silver coins of Henry VIII show the portrait of his father for the first 16 years of his reign. In

1526, the fineness of the gold coins was lowered to 22 carats and then later to 20 carats. The debasement of the silver coinage started in 1543, at first 5 parts silver to 1 part alloy(8), then half silver and half alloy and by the end of his reign the coins contained only 1/3 silver. This was done to make money for the king, whose treasury was exhausted. New gold denominations were minted: the George-noble (6 shillings/8 pence), the half-George-noble, the crown of the rose and the crown of the double rose (5 shillings). Many of the coins that were struck during the reign of Edward VI bear the name and portrait of Henry VIII.

Edward VI (1547-1553) was nine years old when he became king and reigned for only six years. The country was ruled by his uncle, the Duke of Somerset. With the aid of Archbishop Cranmer, Somerset proceeded at once to further the religious revolution. Cranmer's beautiful Book of Common Prayer brought uniformity to the worship and turned England into a Protestant state, which quickly caused a rebellion in the southwest. France and Scotland formed an alliance and England went to war against Scotland. The general unrest in England led to the execution of Somerset who was replaced by Northumberland, a schemer with unbridled ambition. He mismanaged the country's economy; prices went soaring, soldiers were unpaid and the Church was in chaos. During Edward's reign, Sebastian Cabot (son of John Cabot) opened trade with Muscovy, or Russia as we know it today. In 1549, the standard of the gold coinage was raised to 22 carats and the content of the silver coins was raised to 50%. In 1551, the fineness of the coinage was again increased to near the old standard(9). Four new silver denominations were added to the coinage: the crown and halfcrown(10), with a portrait of the king on horseback, the sixpence and the threepence. The first English coins to show a date were minted during Edward's reign.

Lady Jane Grey (1553) was proclaimed Queen when she was 17 years old, reigned for only nine days and was then executed. When Edward VI was dying, Northumberland, anxious for his family's advancement, persuaded Edward to exclude his sister, Mary, a staunch Catholic, from the throne on grounds of her religion. Lady Jane Grey, the daughter of the Duke of Suffolk, was quickly married to Northumberland's son and was proclaimed queen. Ten days later, Mary entered London and Northumberland, his son and Lady Jane Grey were arrested and executed. There were no coins minted for Lady Jane Grey.

Mary I (1553-1558) was the daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon and as a child had suffered through neglect, persecution and ill-health. She was a devout Catholic and at the break with Rome was declared illegitimate. Her first act as Queen was to repeal the religious legislation of her brother's reign. Ignoring the protests of her advisors, Mary married her Catholic cousin, Philip of Spain. Mary then tried to enforce the wholesale conversion of England back to Catholicism, which earned her the title of "Bloody Mary". The Protestant bishops Latimer and Ridley and the 67 year old Archbishop Cranmer were among those burnt at the stake. Calais, which had been an English possession since 1347, was lost to France in 1558. The coinage of Mary included gold "fine" sovereigns, ryals, angels and half-angels along with silver shillings, sixpence, groats(11), halfgroats and pennies. The shilling and sixpence show the joined portraits of Mary and Philip(12).

Elizabeth I (1558-1603), the last of the Tudors, found England in a sad state, torn by religious fears, an empty Treasury and the threat of a French invasion. She was a remarkable woman with a skeptical intellect, which helped her to steer a sensible and moderate course throughout her long reign. Elizabeth did her utmost to avoid war, but with the massacre of the Huguenots in France she felt compelled to send an army to assist the French Protestants. From the outset Elizabeth showed moderate Protestant inclinations and was always popular with the common people. This was an age of great adventurers like Drake and Raleigh and outstanding writers like Shakespeare, Spencer, Bacon and Marlowe. In 1588, the Spanish Armada was destroyed and England became a first-class power. At her death, Elizabeth left the country wealthier, stronger and free of most religious problems. Gold money was again struck in two standards of fineness: 23 carat (standard gold) and 22 carat (crown gold). In 1601, the silver coinage was restored to the standard before the debasement. Two more silver denominations were added, the three-halfpence and the three-farthings, bringing the number of silver coins to eleven, which is the most ever minted. In 1561-71, the French engraver, Mestrelle, manufactured coins(13) by the "new" screw press, which was powered by a horse-drawn mill. These coins became known as "milled" money.

James I (1603-1625), the first Stuart King of England, was also the King of Scotland, as James VI, at the age of one. His great-great-grandmother was Margaret Tudor (daughter of Henry VII), who had married King James IV. The rule of the Stuarts from 1603 to 1714 was a period of political upheaval. James I's childhood was pitiable, spent amid war, murder and plotting among blood-thirsty intriguers. He was the first king to rule over both England and Scotland. James was a Protestant and also believed firmly in "the divine right of kings", which caused many problems with the House of Commons. In 1605, the attempt to blowup the King and Parliament by Catholic sympathizers became known as the Gunpowder Plot. It failed, but brought a new wave of anti-Catholicism. In 1611, the Authorized Version of the Bible, the "King James Version", was published. It was during James' reign that the Puritans, suffering from religious persecution, sailed in 1620 aboard the Mayflower for the new world. The coinage(14) of James I shows a new coat of arms and royal titles. The Scottish rampant lion and Irish harp were added to the second and third quarters of the crest. In 1604, the weight of the gold pound was reduced and the new coin was then called a "Unite". In 1612, the unite was replaced by a still lighter coin, the "Laurel". From 1604-1619, a gold 4 shilling piece was struck. In 1613, copper farthings were minted for the first time to meet public demand for a low value coin.

Charles I (1625-1649), the son of James I, was a weak, rickety child, but grew up to be courageous and high-minded. Unfortunately, he had poor judgment and strong prejudices; his conflicts with Parliament eventually caused his downfall. Charles completely ignored Parliament and governed by personal rule until 1642, when a Civil War started. At the Battle of Naseby, in 1645, Oliver Cromwell's army annihilated the Royalist troops. Shortly after, Charles was arrested, tried and beheaded, by a vote of 68 to 67. Numismatically, this reign is one of the most interesting of all the English monarchs. Outstanding machine-made coins were produced by Nicholas Briot, a French die maker.

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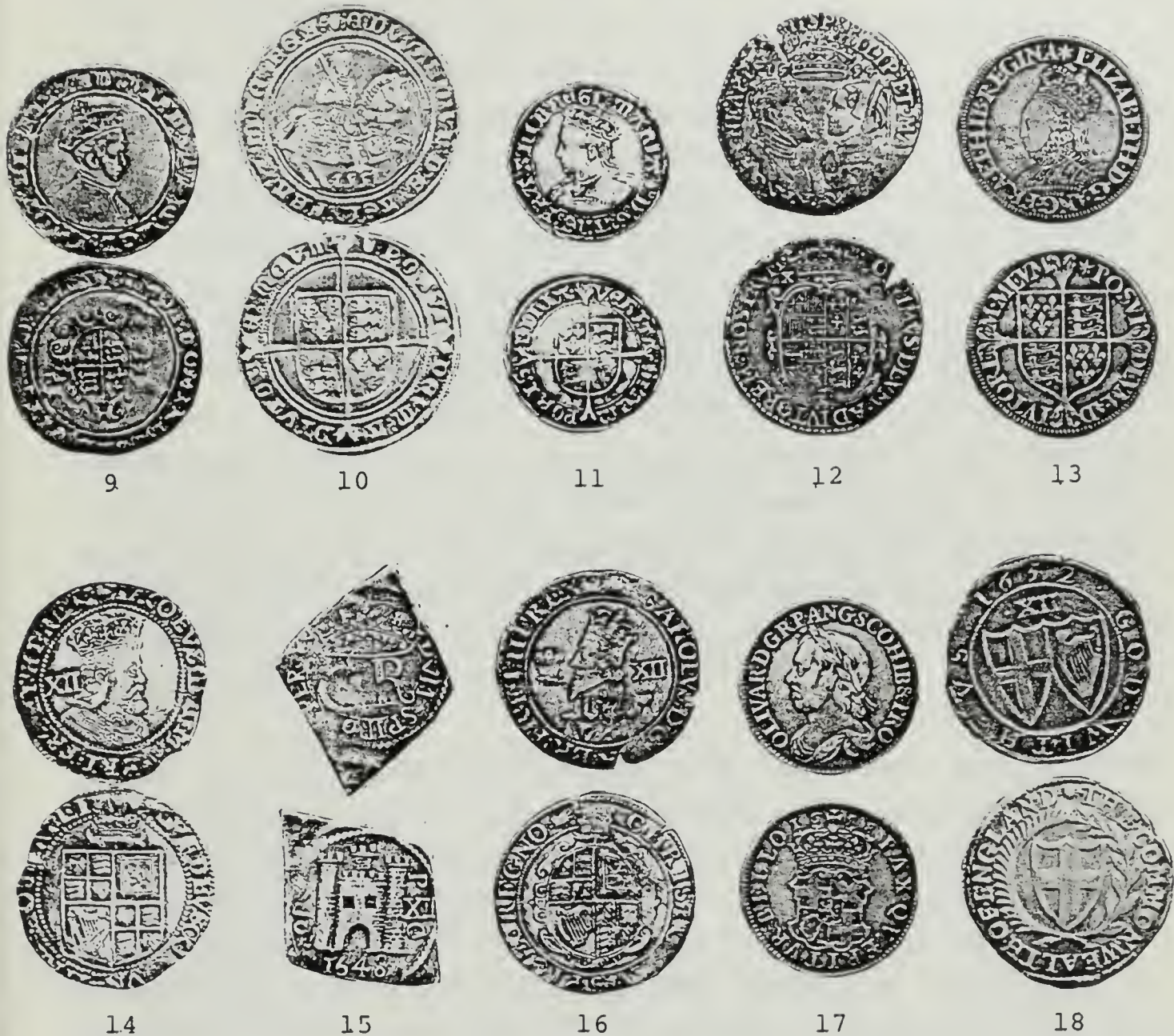
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Sincerely,



Donald Carlucci





1. Richard II-Groat 2. Henry IV-Penny 3. Henry V-Groat 4. Henry VI-Penny 5. Edward IV-Groat 6. Richard III-Groat 7. Henry VII-Groat 8. Henry VIII-Groat 9. Edward VI-Shilling 10. Edward VI-Halfcrown 11. Mary I-Groat 12. Mary I & Philip-Shilling 13. Elizabeth I-Shilling 14. James I-Shilling 15. Charles-I Shilling 16. Charles I-Shilling 17. Commonwealth-Shilling (Cromwell) 18. Commonwealth-Shilling (shields)

Much will be added to the interest and enjoyment of the hobby of coin and stamp collecting if more is learned about the methods required in their production and what was involved in their creation. Learning more about the steps needed will help to develop a more critical appraisal - a sharpening of the senses in response to the design and artistry - a more knowledgeable and perspective judgement of the final result. This can further the appreciation of other forms of artistic expression. Having been actively involved in the design and production of both - medal dies, as well as, banknote and stamp dies - I can probably speak with some knowledge of the subject.

My first introduction to the engraving and production of coin and medal dies was with the United States Mint in Philadelphia. Here in the inner sanctum of the Chief Engravers office, the closely guarded master dies and hubs for our United States coinage were kept in vaults. Only the Chief Engraver and his assistant had the combination. Here, impressed in hardened tool steel, were the portraits, inscriptions, wreaths, etc., that are so familiar to us on our coins and medals.

Here is where I would learn the difficult craft of engraving or *die sinking*, as it is sometimes called. Long ago in the distant past, it was learned that steel could be heat treated so that it would become more maleable, making it possible to cut or indent it, and then be hardened, so that it could withstand a heavy impact and take longer to show signs of wear, thus, greatly increasing its useful life. This type of steel is known as *tool steel*. The engravers craft has to do with the various ways to cut or shape this tough resistant material into coinage and medal dies.

By heating the steel and letting it cool very slowly, a process known as *annealing*, tool steel can be made ductil enough to work with so that it can then be carved, chiseled, filed, burnished or indented with punches. It can also be etched with acid, and more recently, by *electrical discharge techniques*.

In mastering the difficulty of the hand engraving technique, the engraver has a tendency to attach more importance to the craft than to the final artistry and to neglect the development of an artistic sense of good composition, good proportion and draughtsmanship, and to believe that his technical virtuosity will impart more to the result than a good artistic concept.

Up until the invention of the portrait lathe or engraving machine in the latter part of the last century, all dies were engraved by hand down to size directly in the steel.

The early versions of the engraving machine were rather crude and the product required a great deal of hand refining. But, with it, an artist or engraver could prepare a model several times larger than the final intended size, in wax or plaster, and have this cast in some hard durable material. The machine would do the work of duplicating this model down to size in a piece of tool steel. When the development of the *pantagraph engraving machine* reached a higher degree of perfection, and, could faithfully duplicate a large model down to the finest detail - lettering and all - it opened the field of coin and medal design to many gifted artists who could do fine work in low relief on a larger scale, but, who were not engravers per se.

Some of our country's most noted artists have created designs and models for our coinage and medals since the beginning of this century. They present a most informative and interesting group. A study of the many styles, concepts, and, techniques, is well worthwhile.

The dies for banknotes and stamps are also engraved in tool steel and are intended to be used in the printing process. But, instead of being shaped into a cylinder - similar to a coin or medal die with the engraving carved in relief on one end - the engraving is done on a flat tool steel plate and is composed of fine lines and dots either garver carved or etched with acid, sometimes both, directly into the polished steel plate. After the engraving has been established, the die can be hardened by heating to a high degree and quickly quenching in water or oil. By rolling a cylindrically-shaped piece of softened or annealed tool steel over the engraving under great pressure, a raised impression of the lines and dots is obtained. This is much the same procedure as preparing a hub for a die in coin and medal die production. This cylinder, with raised engraving, is then hardened. By rolling it under pressure over a polished annealed steel plate, many replicas of the original engraving can be established. This permits the printing of many exact duplicates of stamps and banknotes in one pass through the printing press.

The technique for getting all those fine lines and dots to produce a portrait or design, using printing ink, is even more difficult than in engraving a coining die. Of all the techniques and media used for artistic expression, steel banknote engraving is, without doubt, the most difficult. It requires the utmost in patience and diligence. Many long hours of application are needed to acquire the necessary dexterity and control. As far as I know, there is no way

a larger sketch or photo can be used to mechanically produce a banknote engraved die. The only way is by hand engraving down to size directly in the steel.

There are, of course, photographic methods, photo etch, photo copy, etc., but, the results are quite different and, it is not too difficult to tell the difference between the hand engraved print and the photo produced print. This is, of course, a principle reason it is used in the production of our paper currency, bonds, securities, revenue stamps, and, postage stamps.

Learning to engrave in steel, whether for coins and banknotes, is a highly disciplined, and often frustrating form of training, but, it pays dividends in the increased appreciation and respect for the value of expertise in the use of tools and the media, not only of engraving, but, of all forms of artistic endeavour. It should not be assumed that in the pursuit of technical dexterity, the artistic or aesthetic quality of the final result be neglected.

It is believed that *what is said* is more important than *how it is said*. However, a skillful treatment will, in most cases, enhance the effectiveness of the final result.



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WHO IS ANTHONY SWIATEK?

He is a recognized contemporary authority on silver and gold commemoratives. Swiatek is co-author of "The Encyclopedia of United States Silver and Gold Commemorative Coins 1892-1954," which received the Numismatic Literary Guild's Book of the Year Award in 1981. He testified before the House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage in May of 1981 regarding U.S. commemorative coinage, and his opinions and work are cited in the new Library of Congress study "Issuing Commemorative Coins: An Historical Overview."

He again testified on December 15, 1982 before the same Subcommittee, to help support its Chairman, Frank Annunzio, in his quest to attain better Olympic Coinage designs for the collector and hobbyist.

Mr. Swiatek was invited by Donna Pope, Director of the Mint, to strike the fifth George Washington ceremonial commemorative half dollar, as well as the thirteenth striking of our Olympic commemorative dollar. He was later an invited guest at the White House presentation of Olympic coins to the Olympic Museum by President Reagan.

He is a director of the Numismatic Literary Guild. He is a Consultant to ANACS, and is on the Board of Governors and panel of lecturers at the Institute of Numismatic and Philatelic Studies at Adelphi University (N.Y.). He sponsored and is part of the First Comprehensive Home Study Course Fundamentals of Rare Coin Collecting and Investing and has written the ANA's Home Study Course dealing with Commemorative Coinage. He has lectured in many education forums at major coin shows and coin clubs throughout the United States. This includes the continuous ANA Educational Forums, as well as Young Numismatist Educational Forums directed by ANA Vice President Florence Schook since 1977. His goal is to help educate as many "young and senior" collectors and investors as possible — about the pros and cons of coin collecting and coin investing! He is also publisher and editor of the popular Swiatek Numismatic Report (SNR), which was voted Best Numismatic Investment Newsletter of the Year 1983-84 and 1984-85. He also re-

ceived the N.L.G.'s literary awards for Best Magazine Article and Best Book U.S. Coins — THE WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLAR in 1984.

A full time Professional Numismatist since 1977, he examines between forty and fifty million dollars in coins yearly for his clients' portfolios. He has a column appearing regularly in *Coin World*; writes for *COINage Magazine*; has written for the *Forecaster*; *The Rosen Numismatic Advisory*; James Blanchard's *The Market Alert*; *Coins Magazine*; Gary North's *Investment Coin Review*; *The B.A.L.R.* for Scott's *Standard U.S. Coin Catalogue* where he had his personal section dealing with altered and counterfeit coins; the *Buy and Sell Price Guide to U.S. Coins*; the *Red Book or Guide Book of U.S. Coins*, and contributed to the *Official ANA Grading Standards for Coins*, developing today's grading standards for the commemorative coinage of the United States of America, and is a contributor to Scott A. Travers' "The Coin Collectors Survivors Manual." He received his Master's Degree from The City College of New York (CCNY).

When asked about coins, he says: "I eat, sleep and breathe coins. It is something which you constantly work at — and at all hours. It is not a 9 to 5 job, but a love affair."

Swiatek, 43, recently appointed an "Admiral in the Great Navy of the State of Nebraska" by Governor Robert Kerrey, is a life member (#1099) of the ANA, AINA, CSNA, FUN, GENA, GSNA, MSNA, and NASC (SM) etc. He is also a member of the 1991 Club, ANS, CSNA, ESNA, NCNA, PAC, SPMC, TNA, WCCO, ICTA, etc.

He received the American Numismatic Association's Adult Advisor Award and was elected President of the Society for U.S. Commemorative Coins at the 1983 San Diego Convention for the years 1984-1985 and re-elected for the 1984-1985 term. He is also a recipient of the Heath Literary Award, the first Frank J. Caggiano Literary Award (GENA) and the Wayne and Olga Raymond Memorial Award for DISTINGUISHED NUMISMATIC ACHIEVEMENT IN THE FIELD OF UNITED STATES NUMISMATICS. He has fulfilled the post as "stand-by ANA Governor for the years 1983-1985.



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COME TO THE P.A.N. SEVENTH ANNUAL COIN SHOW AT THE
HOLIDAY INN, AIRPORT SATURDAY & SUNDAY, NOVEMBER
16 AND 17 AND MEET CHARLIE HOSKINS !

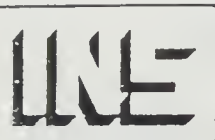
WHO IS CHARLES HOSKINS ?

Charles Hoskins, Director of the **International Numismatic Society Authentication Bureau** (INSAB) in Washington, D.C., has been involved in numismatics for more than thirty years. He first collected coins at the age of thirteen. After graduating from Culver Military Academy (Indiana, 1954) and Ohio University (1958), he worked for two television stations and served as a reserve artillery officer at Fort Sill, Oklahoma and Fort Knox, Kentucky. While at Fort Knox he organized the Fort Knox Coin Club, whose members were informally called the "keepers of the gold". In 1961 he became the Assistant Director of the Money Museum of the National Bank of Detroit. In 1966 he became its Director.

In 1968 Hoskins was made consultant to the Director of the Mint, with the responsibility of setting up the exhibits in the United States Mint in Philadelphia. In 1970 he resigned from the National Bank of Detroit Money Museum to become head of the Numismatic Service Division and Public Information Officer of the United States Mint, Philadelphia. Then, in 1972 he became the first Director of the A.N.A. Certification service which he headed until 1976. He resigned and became Director of the Authentication Bureau of INS. Hoskins learned authentication in the U.S. Mint laboratory with the permission of the Director of the Mint. He personally authenticated over 95,000 coins for collectors, dealers, banks and museums in his career thus far.

MR. HOSKINS WILL BE AVAILABLE TO AUTHENTICATE YOUR COINS FOR A NOMINAL FEE AT THE P.A.N. COIN SHOW.

COME AND MEET HIM!



INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

P.O. BOX 66555
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20035

EXPRESS COIN AUTHENTICATION APPLICATION

EXPRESS AUTHENTICATION SERVICE: The INS Authentication Bureau will render its considered professional judgement regarding the authenticity of coins submitted, and will issue a numbered color photo-certificate to the owner for all coins found to be genuine. Rates are listed in the table at right. 96% of Express Service coins are mailed back within two working days of receipt.

GRADING: INSAB offers three grading services.

1. Regular Grading (\$5 per coin) available only with authentication. Both the adjectival and numeric grades are provided. This is a very thorough report on many characteristics of a coin, including patina, strike, wear, damage, cleaning and overall appeal.

2. In-Depth (I.D.) Grading (\$12 per coin) available only with authentication. Similar to Regular Grading except major defects on coin are indicated.

3. Grading-Only (GO) Service (\$15 per coin) is available without authentication. If a coin's value exceeds \$2,000, GO fee becomes \$25. Values of all coins submitted must be stated for insurance, liability and mailing purposes. GO Service is comparable to the regular grading service, but no attempt is made to determine the coin's authenticity. If by chance it is noted while grading the coin that it is counterfeit or altered, the coin will be returned without grading and the fee will be retained as an authentication fee.

HOW TO SUBMIT COINS FOR EXPRESS AUTHENTICATION AND/OR GRADING:

1. Fill in and sign the application below. The value of each item must be stated to determine the authentication and/or grading fee for insurance coverage.

2. Wrap your coins securely, together with the application form, enclose a check or money order for the total amount due (payment must be enclosed with coins) and send via registered mail to INSAB, P.O. Box 66555, Washington, D.C. 20035.

DISCOUNT: A 10% discount is granted for both authentication and grading to all INS members. If you are a member, deduct the 10% from the standard fees listed and enter your membership number in the lower left corner, in the space provided. If you wish to become a member, INSAB will be happy to mail you the necessary application.

NOTE: INSAB cannot be responsible for opening or returning special holders, or removing items from unusual packaging. Do not send coins which cannot be removed from holders.

GRADING PRE-CERTIFIED COINS: INSAB will grade coins previously certified genuine by any recognized authentication service. Send the coins, with authentication papers, to INSAB with \$10 per coin PLUS return postage and registry funds. Coin will be returned with original certificate plus INSAB grading form.

PAPER MONEY AUTHENTICATION: U.S. Paper Money, including Continental and Colonial Currency, State and Broken Banknotes, is authenticated by INSAB for the same fee as for coins. Paper money grading is offered as well, but only regular grading, and only with authentication. This form may be used.

AUTHENTICATION FEES FOR EACH COIN

OWNER'S VALUATION	FEE
\$0-\$300	\$15.00
\$301-\$600	\$22.00
\$601-\$1,000	\$30.00
\$1,001-\$2,000	\$60.00
\$2,001-\$5,000	\$120.00
\$5,001-\$10,000	\$240.00
\$10,000-up	WRITE OR CALL

**Payment must be
enclosed with shipment.**

COIN DESCRIPTION (Country, denomination, date, mint, etc.)	YOUR VALUE* (MUST be entered)	GRADING \$5/\$12/\$15 per coin	Fee & Grading Per Coin
		☐ Reg. ☐ ID ☐ GO ☐ No	
		☐ Reg. ☐ ID ☐ GO ☐ No	
		☐ Reg. ☐ ID ☐ GO ☐ No	
		☐ Reg. ☐ ID ☐ GO ☐ No	
		☐ Reg. ☐ ID ☐ GO ☐ No	
		☐ Reg. ☐ ID ☐ GO ☐ No	
		☐ Reg. ☐ ID ☐ GO ☐ No	
		☐ Reg. ☐ ID ☐ GO ☐ No	
		Return Postage	4.50

* You may assign any value of your choice. INSAB does not challenge assigned values provided the value declared to the Postal Service as determined from the postage, is the same as the value stated on the Authentication Application Form.

TOTAL FEE ENCLOSED

I understand and agree that should the INSAB be found liable for loss or damage due to an erroneous determination of the genuineness or authenticity of a coin, the INSAB's liability shall be limited to a sum equal to the fee paid for INSAB's services as liquidated damages and not as a penalty and this liability shall be exclusive. I further understand that the value placed on each coin establishes the maximum liability accepted by INSAB for any other claim. I authorize INSAB to clean, if necessary, any of the enclosed coins as needed for authentication.

TOTAL NUMBER OF COINS ENCLOSED _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

ZIP _____

INS MEMBERSHIP # _____

Signature _____ Date _____

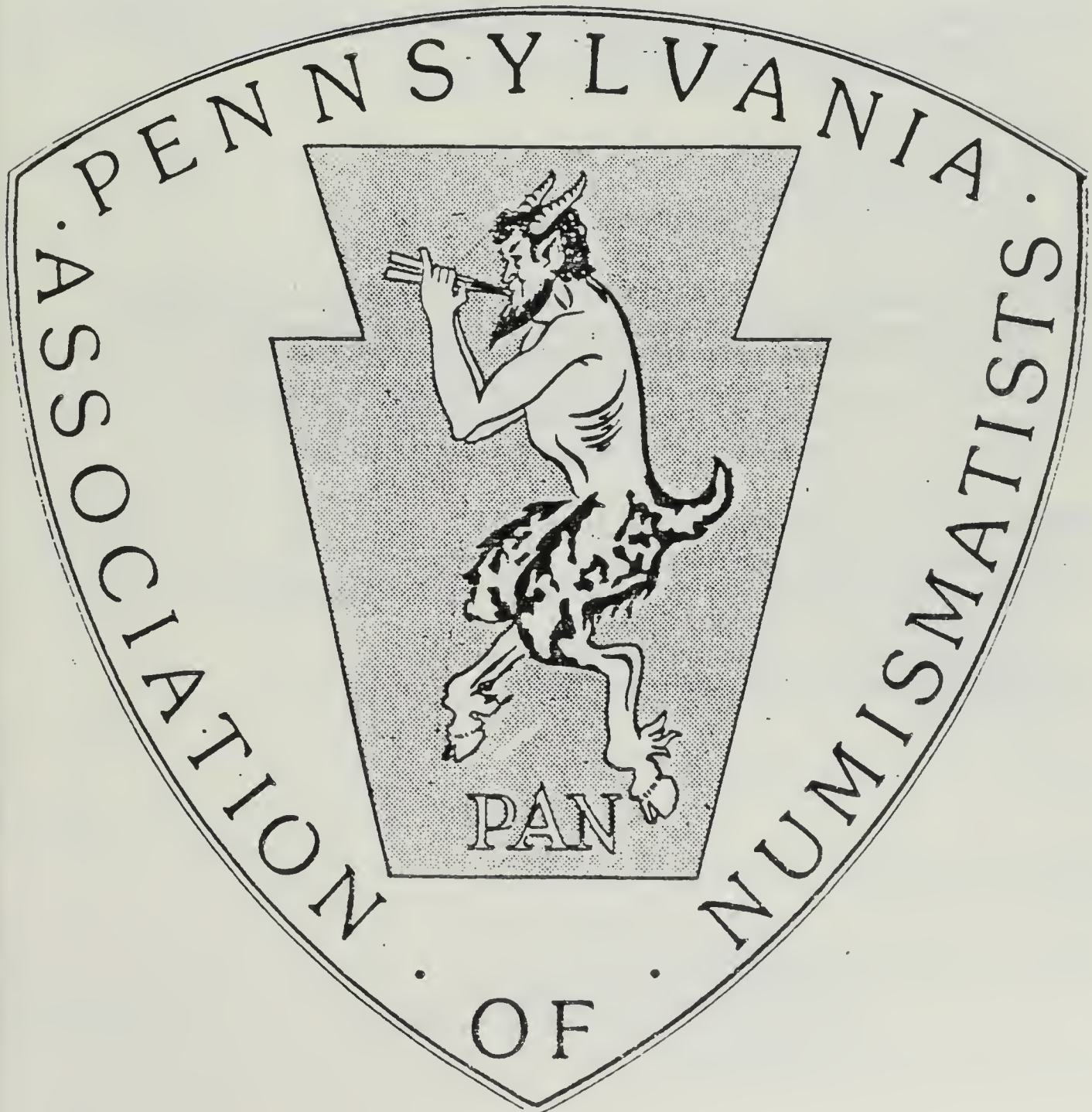
Daytime Telephone No. _____

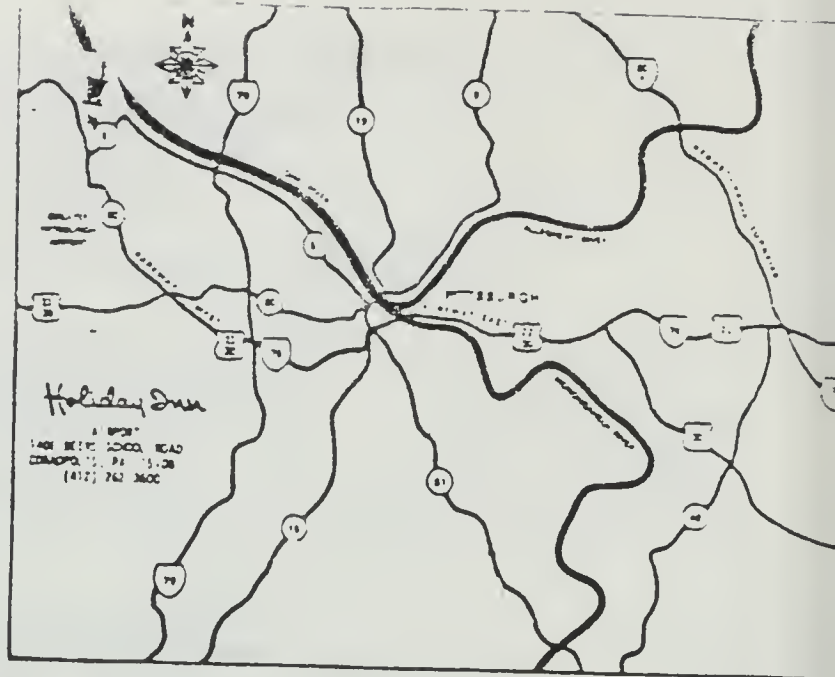
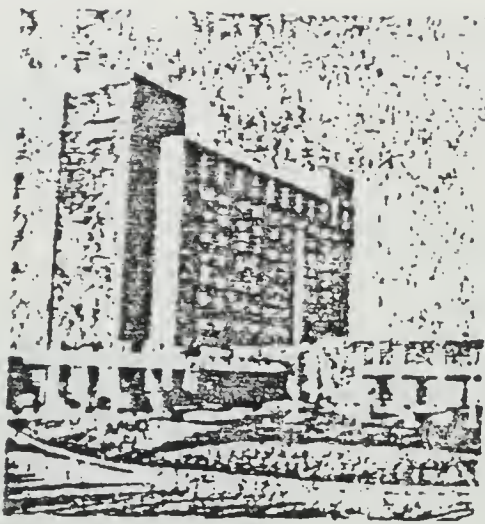
PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION
OF
NUMISMATISTS

SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1985
& SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1985

HOLIDAY INN
PITTSBURGH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT





LOCATION

16 miles from downtown Pittsburgh
1/2 mile from Greater Pittsburgh International Airport

GUEST ROOMS

257 guest rooms including:
198 double-bedded rooms
51 single-bedded rooms with king-size beds
8 suites

FOOD, BEVERAGE, ENTERTAINMENT (subject to change)

Beef and Burgundy Dining Room featuring gourmet dining 6:00AM - 11:00PM
Mon. - Fri. — 7:00AM - 11:00PM Sat. — 7:00AM - 10:00PM Sun.

Beef and Burgundy Lounge open 11:00AM - 2:00AM, featuring live entertainment Mon. - Sat. Open Sunday 1:00PM - 1:00AM.

Yellow Submarine Lounge open at 8:00PM with entertainment five nights a week.

GUEST SERVICES AND FEATURES

Valet and Laundry, Monday - Friday.

Room Service from 7:00AM - 10:00PM; Evening Night Owl Special available front desk beginning at 10:00PM.

Aquacade indoor swimming and whirlpool.

Courtesy transportation to and from airport.

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PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF NUMISMATISTS

"SEVENTH ANNUAL COIN CONVENTION"



HOLIDAY INN, GREATER PITTSBURGH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Saturday, November 16, 1985 10:00 AM - 7:00 PM
& Sunday, November 17, 1985 10:00 AM - 5:00 PM

Application is hereby made for _____ bourse table for the above time period. It is understood that the bourse fee of one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125.00) will include one (1) eight (8) foot table with an electrical outlet. Occupant must supply their own cases, lights and extensions. If they wish, these may be rented from P A N.

Please reserve _____ cases and _____ lights at \$25.00 with a \$15.00 refund for each case and/or light. Payable upon pick-up.

The bourse fee must accompany this application. No table will be reserved without payment in full. Full amount will be refunded if P A N is unable to fill your request. Make check payable to the Pennsylvania Association of Numismatists.

P A N will furnish professional police protection constantly from 8:00 A M Saturday until 6:00 P M Sunday. No insurance will be carried. P A N and/or the Holiday Inn will not be responsible for any LOSS, THEFT, DAMAGE or any type of INJURY that may occur to those PERSONS assigned bourse tables under this contract, or to their EMPLOYEES or PROPERTY from any cause prior to, during or after the convention.

It is AGREED that this contract is non-negotiable and that the signor of same must occupy the bourse table and cannot transfer or sublet the table to another party without approval of P A N. There will not be any refund of the bourse fee after the contract has been accepted by P A N. Your canceled check or a copy of the accepted contract indicates acceptance.

Date _____

Mail contract to: _____

P A N
P O Box 144
Pittsburgh, PA 15230

Business Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Home phone #/ WK # _____

Chair-Person _____

Specialty _____

Date _____

Signature _____

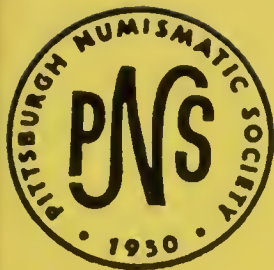
PENNSYLVANIA CLUB SHOWS

March 31, 1985	Lewistown, PA	19th Annual Coin Show. Holiday Inn, Route 322, Burnham, PA Exit. Lewistown Coin Club
March 31, 1985	West Chester, PA	21st Annual Coin Show. West Chester Inn, Route 202 & Bi-pass (South) West Chester Coin Club
April 13, 1985	Lancaster, PA	Annual Coin Show. Treadway Inn, Route 30 Central PA Numismatic Association
April 21, 1985	Meadville, PA	Coin & Stamp Show, Holiday Inn, 240 Conneaut Lake Rd. Meadville Coin Club
April 21, 1985	New Kensington, PA	29th Semi-Annual Coin, Card & Collect Show Harry Gerlach
May 4 & 5, 1985	Johnstown, PA	Annual Spring Coin Show, Quality Inn, Scalp Ave. The Greater Johnstown Coin Club
May 4 & 5, 1985	Shippensburg, PA	22nd Annual Shippensburg Coin Club Show. Community Center, North Fayette St.
May 19, 1985	Essington, PA	Coin & Stamp Show, Holiday Inn, Airport South, 45 Industrial Highway (Route 291) The Delaware County Bicentennial Coin and Stamp Club
May 25 & 26, 1985	Hershey, PA	23rd Annual Coin Show. Hershey Armory, 1720 East Caracas Ave. Hershey Coin Club
June 2, 1985	Erie, PA	Coin & Stamp Show, Holiday Inn South, I-90 & Route 97, Exit 7 Lawrence Park Coin Club
June 8-9, 1985	Altoona, PA	Coin Show. Logan Valley Mall, Route 220 Altoona Coin Club
June 27-29, 1985	Carlisle, PA	Political Collectors Show. Quality Inn- Embers Restaurent, 1700 Harrisburg Pike American Political Items Collectors
August 18, 1985	Scranton, PA	3rd Annual Coin Show. Hilton at Lackawanna Station, 700 Lackawanna Ave. Scranton, Coin Club
August 20-25, 1985	Baltimore, MD	94th Anniversary of the American Numismatic Association Conv. Baltimore Convention Center
Sept. 6-8, 1985	Cleveland, OH	Penn-Ohio Annual Coin Show. Holiday Inn, I-77 on Rockside Road, Cleveland / Independence, OH

Sept. 7-8, 1985	Greensburg, PA	Coin Show. Mt. View Inn, Route 30 East, Greensburg Coin Club
Sept. 7-8, 1985	Harrisburg, PA	23rd Annual Coin Show. Sheraton Harrisburg West, I-83 and PA Turnpike Exit 18 Harrisburg Coin Club Inc.
Sept. 19-22, 1985	Cherry Hill, NJ	23rd Anniversary Coin Show of the Great Eastern Numismatic Assoc. Inc. (GENA) Hyatt Cherry Hill, Route #70, Cherry Hill, NJ
Sept. 21-22, 1985	Indiana, PA	27th Annual Fall Coin Show. Rustic Lodge, Route 286 South. Indiana Coin Club Inc.
Sept. 28-29, 1985	Lancaster, PA	27th Annual Coin Show. Farm and Home Center, Arcadia Rd. off Route 72 North. Red Rose Coin Club
Sept. 29, 1985	Corry, PA	Coin & Stamp Show. Corry Moose Club, East Washington St. Corry Coin Club
Oct. 5-6, 1985	Wilkes Barre, PA	Annual Fall Coin Show. Quality Inn, 500 Kidder St. Wilkes Barre Coin Club
Oct. 12-13, 1985	Lebanon, PA <u>CANCELED</u>	47th Semi-Annual Coin Show. Quality Inn, Quentin Rd. & Poplar St. Lebanon Valley Coin Club, Inc.
Oct. 13, 1985	Essington, PA	Coin & Stamp Show. Holiday Inn Airport South, 45 Industrial Highway (Route 291) Delaware County Bicentennial Coin and Stamp Club
Oct. 12-13, 1985	West Mifflin, PA	Annual Coin & Stamp Show. Quality Inn across from the Allegheny County Airport. West Mifflin Coin Club

PENNSYLVANIA CLUB SHOWS ERRATA SHEET

Aug. 4, 1985	Williamsport, PA	13th Annual Williamsport Area Numismatic Society Coin & Stamp Show. Zafar Grotto Building, East Second Ave.
Sept. 22, 1985	Williamsport, PA	Coin Show. U.A.W. Hall, 656 Lloyd St. Lycoming Coin Club



PITTSBURGH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

6 September 1985

Dear Pittsburgh Area Numismatist:

Last year this time the American Numismatic Association Board of Governors voted to bring the 98th Anniversary Convention (1989) to Pittsburgh. Most of us reacted with cautious optimism that became more enthusiastic when ground was finally broken on the new downtown convention hotel. In September of 1985 there is reason to believe that our dream of a Pittsburgh ANA in 1989 will not come true. Why? Because no one with the commitment to organize the event has stepped forward. Rumlings are that the ANA is having second thoughts about its decision.

Do we want an ANA Convention in Pittsburgh? Is there any one club or coalition of clubs that could pull it off? Are there 20-25 dedicated and able collectors in Western Pennsylvania willing to take the roles of leadership required to make the convention a success?

A meeting has been scheduled at the University of Pittsburgh for all interested local numismatists to discuss these and other questions about the '89 Convention. It will be in Room 324, (third floor of the Cathedral of Learning) on Monday, November 4, from 7-9 pm. The Executive Director of the ANA is aware of the meeting and is waiting to receive a report on its outcome.

There will be representation from the Pittsburgh Convention Bureau at the meeting and we will have information from the group that ran the recent Baltimore Convention. Everyone with an interest in the 1989 Convention should be there.

Do not send club representatives--we need to count warm bodies and take names!

Please send the bottom portion of this letter in today.

Sincerely,

Samuel D. Deep, President

Name		Club Membership, if any	
Street	City	State	Zipcode
Day telephone		Evening telephone	

☐ ...I will be at the meeting

☐ ...I won't be there, but count on me for help

MAIL TO: Sam Deep
708 Flint Road
Allison Park, PA 15101

CALL: (412) 624-4231 (days)
(412) 487-2379 (evenings)



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